数据放我新建的folder里就行，我查了一下这个survey应该是最有名的数据集了

NHANES (National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey) is a valuable source of data that can be used to investigate the effects of various substances on psoriasis. While NHANES collects extensive health and nutrition information, here are some substances and factors commonly associated with psoriasis that you can investigate using NHANES data:

Alcohol Consumption: Excessive alcohol intake has been linked to the development and exacerbation of psoriasis. NHANES collects data on alcohol consumption, which can be analyzed to explore its relationship with psoriasis.

Smoking and Tobacco Use: Smoking and tobacco use are considered risk factors for psoriasis. NHANES records data on smoking habits, including frequency and duration, which can be correlated with psoriasis status.

Body Mass Index (BMI): Obesity is associated with an increased risk of psoriasis and may exacerbate the condition. NHANES collects data on height and weight, allowing you to calculate BMI and study its relationship with psoriasis.

Dietary Intake: NHANES provides detailed dietary intake information, including nutrient consumption and dietary patterns. Investigate the relationship between specific nutrients or dietary components and psoriasis.

Physical Activity: Lack of physical activity or a sedentary lifestyle may contribute to psoriasis risk. NHANES collects data on physical activity levels, which can be analyzed in relation to psoriasis prevalence.

Medication Use: Some medications, such as lithium and beta-blockers, have been associated with psoriasis onset or exacerbation. NHANES includes data on prescription and over-the-counter medication use.

Stress and Mental Health: Psychological stress and mental health conditions can influence psoriasis severity. NHANES gathers information on stress and mental health, which can be studied in relation to psoriasis outcomes.

UV Exposure: Sunlight and ultraviolet (UV) radiation can have both positive and negative effects on psoriasis. NHANES may provide data on UV exposure patterns, including sunburn history.

Chronic Conditions: Investigate the presence of comorbid chronic conditions, such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and autoimmune diseases, which are commonly associated with psoriasis. NHANES includes data on these conditions.

Environmental Exposures: Explore potential environmental triggers for psoriasis, such as exposure to certain chemicals or pollutants. NHANES may have relevant data on environmental exposures.

Demographic Factors: Analyze demographic information, including age, gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status, to understand how these factors relate to psoriasis prevalence and severity.

Genetic Information: While NHANES may not provide genetic data directly, you can use genetic information from other sources in conjunction with NHANES data to explore genetic predispositions to psoriasis.

By conducting a comprehensive analysis of NHANES data with a focus on these substances and factors, you can gain insights into their potential effects on psoriasis and contribute to a better understanding of the disease. It's essential to control for confounding variables and use appropriate statistical methods to draw meaningful conclusions from the data.